

NICARAGUAN MUSS

Zelaya Orders Two Americans Summarily Shot.

LOUIS GROCE AND LEROY CANNON

Captured in Revolutionary Army Are Denied Trial—Gunboats Sent to the Scene—President Taft Enraged.

News has reached the department that two American citizens, Leroy Cannon and Louis Groce caught by the Zelaya forces in Nicaragua from the insurgent forces were summarily shot, has produced a disturbed condition of things.

Washington, Special.—Two American vessels have been ordered to proceed to Nicaraguan waters and President Taft has postponed indefinitely his meeting of Isidore Hasera, the new minister from Nicaragua to this country as the result of news received here to the effect that two Americans, Louis Groce and Leroy Cannon, captured while serving with the revolutionist army in Nicaragua have been sentenced to death by President Zelaya's orders and it is understood that sentence has already been carried out.

Orders have been issued for the cruiser Vicksburg to proceed in all haste to Corinto and the gunboat Des Moines will proceed at once to Port Limon to observe events there and report the situation at that point by wireless.

President Taft, upon receipt of the news of the execution was so incensed that he immediately announced he would have no communication whatever with the new Nicaraguan minister. That official was promptly so informed.

Brooding quite settled down Friday on the strained situation this government finds itself in with Nicaragua. But if everything was quiet on the surface, there was plenty stirring beneath. A communication was received at the State Department from the Nicaraguan legation, the purport of which was not divulged, and the ministers from Guatemala and Costa Rica held a mysterious conference with Assistant Secretary Wilson in the afternoon. A significant development of the day, inasmuch as it disclosed this government's unyielding determination not to interfere with the Nicaraguan revolutionists, was the reiterated announcement that the State Department would not act to insure the safety of any American vessels that might be held up or seized by the revolutionists.

The violation of the agreement was committed by General Toledo, in command of President Zelaya's forces, when he invaded Costa Rican territory in his advance on Greytown, where practically he is now besieged. In the threatened trouble between Nicaragua and Venezuela, only a short time ago, the United States stood ready to prevent by force if necessary, the passage of the belligerents across the neutral territory of Honduras.

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Zelaya Slays by Hundreds.

New Orleans, Special.—A cable to The Picayune from Panama says: Passengers arriving from Nicaragua report that a reign of terror exists throughout the portion of that country controlled by President Zelaya. Government troops are rounding up every person suspected of sympathy with the revolutionists and executing them without trial.

Sheriff at Cairo Loses His Place Because of Lynching.

Springfield, Ill., Special.—Governor Charles S. Deneen Thursday declared the office of sheriff of Alexander county vacant because Sheriff Frank E. Davis allowed William James, a negro murderer, and Henry Salzman, white, to be taken from his care and lynched at Cairo by a mob on November 11. The Governor acted in observance of a law that provides that whenever a sheriff surrenders a prisoner to a mob his office expires immediately.

Cleaning New York Custom House.

Washington, Special.—The elimination from the customs service of acting Deputy Collector James F. Vail, the abolition of that office in the New York customs house, the dismissal of 104 men and demotion of 123 other men at New York from March 4 up to Wednesday night with about a score of other changes included in Collector Loeb's statement Friday from New York were announced by Secretary MacVeagh Friday night.

Five Bodies Recovered.

Cherry, Ill., Special.—With the fire in the St. Paul mine greatly checked and five of the three hundred bodies of men who were killed by last Saturday's fire recovered, it is hoped that much progress towards cleaning the mine will be made from now on. Charity has poured aid into the homes of suffering survivors but this could not subdue the grief of Cherry's inhabitants when the sight of the dead, lifted from the tomb, exploded their hopes of rescuing them alive.

ATLANTIC WATERWAYS

Norfolk Convention Opens Amid Enthusiasm For a Four-Days' Discussion.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—With over three hundred delegates in attendance representing practically every State on the Atlantic Seaboard, the second annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association opened here Wednesday morning for a session of four days with Friday set apart for a visit and address by the President of the United States. The convention, amid great enthusiasm, was called to order by its president, Congressman J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, and the delegates were welcomed by Mayor James G. Riddick of Norfolk.

Mayor Riddick's address of welcome was responded to by Congressman W. W. Cocks of New York, on behalf of the delegates from the Northern States, and by Representative Charles R. Thomas of North Carolina on behalf of the delegates from the Southern States.

Representative Thomas, pointing to the hazardous coasts of Capes Cod and Hatteras, called attention to the great dangers to which Atlantic coastwise shipping is subjected, with no alternate inland waterways for protection to this class of commerce.

"We, of the South," declared Mr. Thomas, "are not only ready to unite with you of the North in unceasing efforts for the consummation of this great inland waterway but we are ready to unite with you in the development of a great commerce that will bind the sections so closely that sectionalism will be forgotten as if it never existed."

President Moore, in his address took the general ground that the demand for an equitable and comprehensive plan of waterway development as it affected transportation was a problem which, since the passage of the new tariff bill had taken rank as of equal if not greater importance than that of the establishment of a safe and stable currency.

The speaker touched upon the hostile and enterprise of the people of the West in securing congressional aid for internal improvements, and in this connection he said:

"We have gone on with our great enterprises but we have not built for the future as our wide-awake friends of other sections of the country have been doing. Our Eastern waterways have remained much as their foun-

ders left them." Mr. Moore pointed out, however, the progress that had been made by the society and spoke of the decided interest awakened in the project of a deeper waterway along the Atlantic coast. Most of the work of the engineers in making the survey of the 1,500 miles along the coast had been completed. He closed with an appeal to Eastern business men bringing to their notice the importance of earnest, persistent, self-sacrificing endeavor to obtain for the Atlantic sea-

consideration at the hands which it so rightly de-

day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the good we have received and the evil we have escaped. A great and prosperous people to be happy must be grateful and charitable. Therefore, let the people throughout the State assemble on that day in their accustomed places and worship and tender thanks unto the Lord for His manifold blessings and let them contribute to the relief of the poor and the needy, the afflicted and the distressed the widow and the orphan."

Can't Reach the Dead Miners.

Cherry, Ill., Special.—After four days the St. Paul coal mine in which are still entombed the bodies of three hundred or more miners as a result of last Saturday's fire, Wednesday refused to yield up the dead. Utter failure to devise any satisfactory method of recovering the bodies left the situation the same as it was before.

The President Reverses His Action.

Washington, Special.—Representative John M. Morehead has won out in his fight at the White House. The President Wednesday issued an order revoking the appointment of Prof. J. R. Glasson of Trinity College to be census supervisor in the fifth district and caused to be announced the appointment of D. H. Blair, the man recommended by Mr. Morehead. In taking this action the President also found it convenient to make a berth for Professor Glasson, who is to be appointed an enumerator of manufacturing statistics.

Student Poes as Black Hand.

Philadelphia, Special.—Alleging that he posed as an influential member of a "Black Hand" gang, the postal inspectors Wednesday arrested in this city Perry Ralph Minnick, a student of the Drexel Institute, on a charge of writing threatening letters to D. T. Walker, a wealthy Philadelphia, demanding \$500 under penalty of death. The authorities say Minnick confessed that he demanded the money to pay his way through college.

President Finley in Salisbury.

Salisbury, N. C., Special.—Wednesday was Finley day in Salisbury. Had the genial president of the Southern Railway Company, the Chief Executive of the United States his welcome could not have been more cordial nor his entertainment more complete and satisfying. In Salisbury's lavish hospitality embraces the men who do things from the moment he arrived to the end of the banquet the city was his.

HITS STANDARD OIL

Circuit Court Files Decree of Dissolution.

GOVERNMENT WINS A VICTORY

Judges Sanborn, Vandeventer, Hook and Adams Concur in Favor of Every Count Contended For—Appeal to Supreme Court Will be Taken.

St. Paul, Minn., Special.—In an opinion written by Judge Walter N. Sanborn, of St. Paul and concurred in by Judges Vandeventer, Hook and Adams with a special concurring opinion by Judge Hook, the United States Circuit Court for the eastern district of Missouri Saturday handed down an opinion declaring the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, an illegal combination operating in restraint of trade and orders its dissolution.

The opinion of the court was filed simultaneously in St. Louis and in St. Paul.

In this decision the government of the United States wins a sweeping victory and according to Frank B. Kellogg of this city, who was the government's special prosecuting officer, the government has won every point for which it contended.

The case will be appealed direct to the United States Supreme Court as the judges who signed the decree, are in effect the judges of the United States circuit court of appeals, although they were sitting for the purpose of trying this case as the circuit court for the eastern district of Missouri.

The decree of the court dissolving the Standard Oil trust becomes effective in 30 days when no doubt a stay will be granted for the purpose of an appeal.

When the decree takes effect unless a stay is granted, an injunction will issue restraining the Standard Oil Company from a further continuance of its business under its present formation.

TWENTY LIVE MINERS.

Parties Searching For and Bringing Out the Dead Find the Living.

Cherry, Ill., Special.—The gamut from deepest despair to an hysteria of hope was run here Saturday when 20 miners, entombed in the St. Paul mine for a week, almost to the hour, were brought to the surface alive.

The story of their sufferings and the heroism of their resourceful leaders is one of the most thrilling in all the black history of mining disasters.

Dawn broke with the bearers of stretchers moving from the pit mouth to the tent which served as a morgue with bodies swollen and scorched almost beyond human semblance. Forty of them had been brought up and most of them identified when the marvelous report shot through the community: "They're

alive. It took six hours to bring the survivors to the surface. Meanwhile a report spread that seventy or more men were alive in a far reach of the mine, cut off from escape by a bank of black damp between their barriade and the main shaft.

Searching parties on Sunday, however, found no more living and conditions crush all hope of further success at rescue. Thirty-seven corpses were removed and buried Sunday.

Awful Auto Tragedy.

Cuthbert, Ga., Special.—Three persons are dead and two probably fatally injured as a result of an automobile accident here late Sunday. The dead:

Curtis Williams, of Port Gaines, Ga. James Shepard, of Edison, Ga. Horace Shepard, of Edison, Ga. The injured: Miss Helene Mattox, aged 29, Coleman, Ga. Shepard and Miss Matton were going to be married.

Prominent Pennsylvania Politician Kills Himself Accidentally.

Franklin, Pa., Special.—"Accidental, slipped and —" was the content of a note found Sunday night in a dense thicket beside the body of L. B. Borland, aged 50 years, former county treasurer and a prominent politician, who had been missing from home since Friday. A wound in the left leg caused Borland to bleed to death, according to the coroner. The accident was the result of a hunting trip. It was evident that Borland began to write the note but fell exhausted before he could finish it.

Rockefeller Commission to Attend Atlanta Meeting in January.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—The Rockefeller commission for the eradication of the hookworm disease is expected to attend in a body the first national conference for the study of this disease, to be held in Atlanta January 18 and 19. Already the chairman, Dr. William H. Welch, and other members of the commission, have signified their intention of attending.

President Taft at Hampton.

Hampton, Va., Special.—Assuming his duties as a member of the board of trustee said declaring that he wished by that representation to testify to the interest of the American people in the problems being worked out by the school. President Taft spent all of Saturday at the Hampton Normal Institute for Indian and negro boys and girls. He attended during the morning a meeting of the board, inspected the buildings and grounds, reviewed the students.

PRES. FINLEY TO FARMERS

Sees a Great Future for the Farmer and Pleads Against an Unfriendly Attitude and Unjust Verdicts Against Railroads—The Railroads, the Farmer, Manufacturer and Miner Need to Stand Shoulder to Shoulder.

Salisbury, N. C., Special.—In an address at a meeting of farmers in Salisbury on November 17 President Finley, of the Southern Railway Company, took a very optimistic view of the future of agriculture in the Southern States. He began by saying:

"No one can look forward into the future with greater confidence than can the farmer, and in my opinion there is no area of equal extent in the world where the agricultural outlook is better than in our Southern States."

He directed attention to the dependence of all the peoples of the earth upon the farmer for food and clothing, tracing the causes of periods of low prices for farm products in the Nineteenth Century in large measure to the opening up of extensive areas to agriculture and expressing the belief that such relatively rapid increases in the supply of farm products in the future were not probable. Showing by comparative statistics the rate at which the demand for cotton goods is increasing, he expressed the belief that "we may look forward to a time in the not distant future when the world will call on the American cotton planters for 20,000,000 bales annually," while, at the same time, there would be an increased demand at home and abroad, for cotton seed products. Yet he did not counsel the growing of cotton to the neglect of other crops, but advised that the increased production needed to keep pace with the demand of the world should be secured by more intensive cultivation and by the growing of other crops with cotton.

Speaking from the viewpoint of one in touch with the relations of supply and demand affecting different commodities in the United States and in foreign countries, Mr. Finley, with a view to making suggestions of practical value, emphasized the opportunities in the South for the production of grains, hay, fruits, vegetables, livestock, poultry and dairy products, giving special attention to the market opportunities for Southern grown cabbages, Irish potatoes, and sweet potatoes. He showed that farmers in some localities in the South were shipping these products both to Northern and Southern markets and were finding the business so profitable as to warrant increased production.

Referring to the dependence of agricultural prosperity on supply and demand, he pointed out that the condition most favorable to the farmer is one in which wide-spread prosperity prevails in our own and other lands," and that ability to reach a market was equally as important as the existence of the market. The farmer, therefore, had a vital interest in the highways from his farm yard to the markets of the world. After referring to the importance of good country highways, Mr. Finley pointed out that the interest of the farmer in

vestment, the prudent man would not venture to make it. "It is apparent, therefore, that those communities which want their transportation to be gradually improved and perfected, must find some means of convincing the investor that his investment in that community will be safe and that it will bring him as good returns as an investment in any other line of business.

"This is also the thing in regard to which the railway manager, who needs funds to develop his system, is all the time trying to convince investors. To aid in this is equally the interest and the duty of the public which wants and needs increased and improved transportation facilities.

"In order to make the investor believe that his investment is safe in any community, it is necessary to convince him that it is protected by a conservative and just public opinion. "He cannot feel satisfied if one measure of justice is, in that community, by juries in litigated cases, meted out to an individual litigant and a different and smaller measure of justice is meted out to the corporation in which it is sought to induce him to become an investor. It is, therefore, not only right, but it is wise, in any community, to insist through the medium of an enlightened unyielding public sentiment, that there shall be but one measure of justice for all litigants, and that railway companies and individual litigants shall be treated exactly alike—in other words, that there shall be equal justice to all, and no excessive or unjust verdicts against any.

"I feel, therefore, that I am making a plea, not only in behalf of the railway that I especially represent, but also in behalf of justice and the public welfare, when I ask that a public sentiment shall be created which will discourage the giving of excessive and oppressive verdicts against railroad companies. "I do not believe that there are two opinions among candid and considerate men as to the injustice that is apt to be visited upon corporation litigants by large verdicts.

"I have no doubt that frequently the jury itself is unconscious of the injustice of its action. It is difficult to avoid being influenced by a feeling of sympathy for an injured individual. It is also difficult to escape the feeling that a railway company is great, and powerful, and rich, and is entitled to no consideration. And yet railway companies are not great or powerful, for they have little opportunity of making friends. In this Southern country they are not rich, but are still struggling to equip themselves adequately for the public service and to keep pace with the wonderful commercial development of our people. They need money for their development and improvements which they cannot obtain from their current earnings, and which cannot be supplied to them by law, but must come from voluntary investors. To get it, they must give assurance of a constructive and helpful sentiment and of just treatment by juries and in the making of laws.

"The fact that verdicts are in many instances most excessive, and that there is a growing tendency to fail to ar-

without putting the claimants to the necessity of going into court, and it is our effort to do so. Where, however, it is believed that a claim is altogether unjust, or that the amount demanded is excessive, there is nothing for us to do but to permit it to take the course of litigation. We ought to be permitted to do so confident of receiving that measure of justice, and that measure only, which is meted out to an individual in his controverted cases.

"The fact that at present there is, in a degree, one measure of justice for the corporation and another for the individual is, I think, the result of a certain thoughtlessness on the part of the public. I am confident that the only thing necessary to correct it is to bring the fair-minded American people to a realization of the fact that justice is, and of right ought to be, the same, whether the issue be between two individuals or between an individual on the one side and a corporation on the other—the corporation being but an association of individuals, the property rights of each one of whom are as sacred as the property rights of any other American citizen.

"It is sometimes suggested that some of our friends of the legal profession are, in a measure, responsible for encouraging the filing of excessive claims. This was the idea conveyed by a recent cartoon, in which a man who had fallen from a street car was represented as saying: 'I feel all right, but I can't tell whether I'm hurt until I see a lawyer.'

Looking forward into the future, Mr. Finley expressed the belief that Southern agricultural and industrial development would continue. He did not view with alarm the tendency of young people to leave the farm, but believed that, with the increased attractiveness and profitability of farm life, the tide would turn in the other direction. Referring to the good work being done by the agricultural press of the South, he spoke of a series of articles on how to make \$500 more a year from the farm, and, showing that an average of \$500 more a year would add \$994,795,500 to the annual income of the farmers of the South, he said:

"To the railway officials these figures suggest train-loads of cotton, of fruits and vegetables, of hogs and cattle, and of dairy products to be handled to market. They suggest carloads of agricultural implements and machinery, of pianos, of carriages and automobiles, and of other articles contributing to the comfort and conven-

ience of the farmer and his family. Is it to be wondered that those responsible for the management of the railways of the South, seeing this agricultural advance going hand in hand with continued industrial development, should have faith in their territory and should be striving to the utmost to increase the carrying capacity of their lines so as to be able properly to handle the increase in traffic which is sure to come?

"Looking forward into the future, Mr. Chairman, we see the farmer, the railway man, the miner, the manufacturer, and the merchant working together, shoulder to shoulder, and bringing to our Southern people constantly increasing prosperity and happiness, in which no one will share more fully than the Southern farmer."

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Prince George has resigned his commission as Admiral of the Grecian navy.

Dr. William Arnold Shanklin has been installed as president of Wesleyan University.

Deputy Comptroller John H. McCoey was elected Democratic leader of Kings County, N. Y.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, declared that the negroes are responsible for the "solid South."

Ex-Justice and Mrs. Pryor observed the sixty-first anniversary of their wedding in New York City.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Canada's Premier, declared it could not yet be said there would be no wars.

President Taft received a silver cup engraved with his best golf score at a luncheon in Augusta, Ga.

Cipriano Castro, ex-President of Venezuela, left Santander, Spain, for Malaga, to reside permanently.

Dr. Felix Adler declared that while he thought woman suffrage right in theory it was wrong in practice.

M. Briand, the French Premier, has announced his approval of ultimate electoral reform in France.

The Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, were the guests of Kaiser Wilhelm at Potsdam.

Senator Aldrich, at St. Louis, said that foreign systems could not be adapted to the needs of a reformed currency in the United States.

Emperor William told Count Zepelin that he had promised the Empress that he would never make an ascent in an aeroplane or a dirigible balloon.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis tells of a remarkable clairvoyant power possessed by a woman member of his congregation, who could tell what her son was drinking in another city.

FEMININE NEWS NOTES.

Mrs. Grace Van Studdiford received a decree of absolute divorce in St. Louis.

Mrs. C. C. Kenelly has been appointed probation officer of the New Orleans Juvenile Court by Judge Wilson.

Miss Winifred S. Gibbs, of New York City, has taken up the work of teaching the orphans of that city how to cook.

The Wesleyan Conference of England recently passed by a large majority a motion to admit women as lay delegates.

Prominent women of St. Louis believe a Russian laborer upon the

LANDSLIDE KILLS SIX

Without Warning the Hill Tumbles Upon Them.

SMOTHERED BY TONS OF EARTH

One Escapes Death Through Help of His Fellow Worker Who Loses His Own Life.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Special.—Six men were almost instantly killed and one was seriously injured here Tuesday morning shortly before 10 o'clock by a landslide of tons of dirt from the side of an abutment being constructed for the 600-foot bridge across the Salem creek valley, on the first section of the Southbound Railroad. The dead, all white men, are: Lesso Friesland of Iredell county; Carl Dortchschmidt, a German; Carl Ebner, a German; Franz Liebman, a German; Alfred Lippner, a German. The injured man is Oscar Mise, of Norfolk, Va., badly crushed, but will recover. Three others were injured very slightly.

The men were excavating at the side of a great hill, working with picks and shovels nearly fifty feet below the top of the embankment when tons of earth broke en masse from the mainland and covered them. A few, by dint of terrific struggles, managed to extricate their arms from the mass, and the four-score laborers near by rushed to their assistance. But at once a second crumbling of thousands of cubic feet of earth above swept the rescuers aside in the twinkling of an eye, and buried the seven victims hopelessly.

It was nearly an hour before the first dead body was recovered, so deep was the mass of earth which had crumbled down the embankment. The last body was taken out at 1 o'clock. Each was easily recognized, the earth had crushed the breath from their bodies without battering them.

Mise, the Norfolk man, was saved only by the efforts of a comrade, who himself was killed. This man had braced himself somewhat as the dirt began to settle about him, pulling up his coat and crossing his hands. His body was just above Mise's, and between them there was enough air to permit Mise to live until he could be dug out.

Young Bullin, son of James Bullin of Stokes county, had got a job on the work only Monday. The Germans were among a party of seventeen that has been brought here from an employment agency in New York City about ten days ago. The surviving comrades stolidly accepted the catastrophe; they speak English very brokenly.

NO HOPE FOR THE MINERS.

Fire Ranges Within and Nothing Can Be Done to Secure Even the Bodies of the Entombed Men.

Cherry, Ill., Special.—When the entombed men, or more likely their bodies, will be brought to the surface is doubtful. None of the officers believe that any of the 300 entombed men are alive, but nothing more is

supply of hose and chemical extinguishers. The seal over the mouth of the shaft was perforated and it was intended to force water and chemicals down through pipes. A thermometer plunged into the sand scattered on top of the seal showed a temperature of 110 degrees, indicating that the heat in the interior of the mine must have been intense. "It's no use," said Chief Horan. "To lift the lid today would mean that the whole mine would blaze up and there would be no possibility of recovering even the bodies. The coal deposits would take fire and the timber supports would crumble."

The only progress made Tuesday was in organizing relief work for the many destitute remnants of families.

Pell Company Gets Control of Western Union.

Boston, Special.—A long stride toward the complete control by one corporation of all wire communication in the United States was made Tuesday in the acquisition by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. of the control of the Western Union Telegraph Company. In order to make the absorption complete, the incorporation of a new billion dollar company, it is said, will be necessary to include the \$592,475,400 of bonds and stocks of the American Telephone Company.

White Man Given a 23-Year Sentence.

Savannah, Ga., Special.—Twenty years in the penitentiary was the punishment meted out to James D. Decoris Tuesday in Chatham superior court, for his attack and assault upon a 14-year-old white girl near the outskirts of the city several months ago, after he had lured her from her mother's charge by promise of finding work for her. The girl's story on the witness stand brought tears to the eyes of hearers.

Girl Burned to Death.

New York, Special.—The third serious factory fire in New York within two weeks occurred in Glenhill's wall paper plant on West Thirtieth street late Tuesday. One girl employee, Annie O'Brien, burned to death, and three firemen and a policeman are suffering from burns received in assisting the 175 employees to escape. The fire started from an explosion of chemicals and spread so rapidly that many of the employees had to jump from windows to save their lives.